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ABSTRACT

An adult education master plan for Virginia's New River Community College is presented. The plan is divided into the following areas: (1) college philosophy and objectives; (2) description of the service region (population, educational and economic data and employment characteristics); (3) what the college is doing, should be doing, and is planning for continuing education: adult special interest skills, local government, chamber of commerce, local hospitals and industry, recreation, new industrial training, law enforcement, aging, alcoholism, fire departments, area high schools, civic clubs, area social studies, mental health services, vocational trades, local community planning agencies, community action programs, correction and rehabilitation services, and other services; and (4) facility needs and projections. (KM)

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CONTINUING EDUCATION MASTER PLAN

FOR

NEW RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DUBLIN, VIRGINIA 24084

SERVING

THE COUNTIES OF FLOYD, GILES, PULASKI,
MONTGOMERY, AND THE CITY OF RADFORD

By:

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Virginia Polytechnic Institute
And State University

AUGUST 1973

CONTINUING EDUCATION MASTER PLAN

I. College Philosophy and Objectives

II. Description of the Service Region

- A. Population Data for College Region
- B. Educational Data for Region
- C. Economic Data for Region
- D. Employment Characteristics of Region

III. What the College is Doing, What the College Should Be Doing, What the College is Planning

- A. Continuing Education in the Community College in Terms of its Total Clientle.

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  - II. Local Government
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  - IV. Local Hospitals
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  - XVI. Vocational Trades
  - XVII. Local Community Planning Agencies
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  - XIX. Correction and Rehabilitation Services
  - XX. Other Services

IV. Facilities: Needs and Projections

PHILOSOPHY

New River Community College is dedicated to the belief that each individual should be given a continuing opportunity for the development and extension of his skills and knowledge, along with an opportunity to increase in awareness of his role and responsibility in society. The College is devoted to serving the educational needs of its community and assumes a responsibility to help provide the requirements for trained manpower in its region through a cooperative effort with local industry, business, professions, and government. Concern is given to the coordination of programs with those of local senior institutions, as well as with those of local public school systems.

Educational opportunities are provided for adults as well as college-age youth. These include quality certificate, diploma, and associate degree instructional programs, as well as foundation or preparatory programs. A strong program of counseling and faculty advisement is provided to assist students with decisions regarding their occupational, educational, and personal goals.

OBJECTIVES

In keeping with the 1966 Virginia legislative enactment which authorized the Virginia Community College System, the objectives of New River Community College are to provide the following:

1. Occupational-Technical Education. The occupational and technical educational programs are designed to meet the increasing demand for technicians, semi-professional workers, and skilled craftsmen for employment in industry, business, the professions, and government. The curriculums are planned primarily to provide workers for the region being served by the college.

2. University Parallel-College Transfer Education. The university parallel-college transfer programs include college freshman and sophomore courses in arts and sciences and preprofessional education meeting standards acceptable for for transfer to baccalaureate degree programs in four-year colleges and universities.

3. General Education. The programs in general education encompass the common knowledges, skills and attitudes required by each individual to be effective as a person, a worker, a consumer, and a citizen.

4. Continuing Adult Education. These programs are offered to enable the adults in the region to continue their learning experiences through both degree credit and non-degree credit courses offered during the day and evening hours.

5. Special Training Programs. Special training is provided where specific employment opportunities are available for new or expanding industry. Special training programs shall be coordinated with Virginia's economic expansion efforts and with the needs of employers.

6. Foundation (Developmental) Programs. Foundation or developmental programs are offered to prepare individuals for admission to occupational-technical curricula or to a university parallel-college transfer curricula in the community college. These programs are designed to assist the individual with the development of the basic skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in other community college programs.

7. Specialized Regional and Community Services. The facilities and personnel of the college are available for specialized services to provide for the cultural and educational needs of the region served by the community college. This service includes non-classroom and non-credit programs, cultural events, workshops, meetings, lectures, conferences, seminars, and special community projects which are designed to provide needed cultural and educational opportunities for the citizens of the region.

These programs of instruction implement the above stated purpose and do not extend more than two years above the high school level.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE REGION

The 1,466 square-mile service region for New River Community College is designated as Region 10 by the Virginia Community College System whose master plan divides Virginia into twenty-two community college districts. This region which consists of the political subdivisions of Giles County, Montgomery County, Floyd County, Pulaski County, and the City of Radford is geographically identical to Virginia Planning District Four. Table I provides data on population density for the district in 1970, and Table II projects the population by jurisdictions through 1990.

The population of the district has increased an average of 10% per decade since 1900; however, Floyd and Giles counties have recorded decreases during the past thirty and twenty years, respectively. Since 1960, the major cause of population increase has been attributed to in-migration rather than a natural increase. The percentage of the non-white population has declined from 6.7% in 1940 to 4.6% in 1970, and is projected to decline to 3.8% by 1990 (see Table III). Census data and projections reflect a continuation of the trend toward an older median age with a larger middle age group. The age group, "five years and under", grew only 1.8% (173 children) between 1960 and 1970. Large increases were exhibited during the same period by other age groups. The "five to 19 years" group and "25 to 59 years" groups grew by 11 percent; and the "60 years and over" group grew by 32.8%.

In addition to New River Community College, five public school divisions which operate thirty-seven elementary schools, ten secondary schools, and three vocational programs serve the area's 114,833 residents. School

TABLE I

POPULATION DENSITY - 1970

NEW RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE REGION

Jurisdiction	Population	Area (Sq. mi.)	Persons Per Square Mile
New River Valley Planning District	114,833	1,466	78.3
Floyd	9,775	383	25.5
Giles County	16,741	356	47.0
Montgomery County*	16,300 (Est.)	**372.0	43.8
Blacksburg Town	23,000 (Est.)	** 18.0	1,277.7
Christiansburg Town	7,857	5	1,571.4
Pulaski County	29,564	327	90.4
Radford City	11,596	5	2,319.0
Pulaski Town	10,279	4.4	2,336.1

* Does not include the towns of Blacksburg and Christiansburg

** Revised because of annexation effective January 1, 1973

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE II

POPULATION BY JURISDICTION 1970 - 1990

Area	1970	1980	1990
District	114,833	135,500	158,500
Floyd County	9,775	9,300	9,000
Town of Floyd	474	500	550
Giles	16,741	16,600	16,500
Pearisburg	2,169	2,200	2,300
Narrows	2,421	2,500	2,500
Pembroke	1,095	1,200	1,300
Rich Creek	729	750	800
Glen Lyn	191	160	120
Montgomery County	47,157	64,600	83,400
Blacksburg	9,384	10,500	11,000
Christiansburg	7,857	9,000	10,500
Pulaski County	29,564	32,500	35,800
Town of Pulaski	10,279	10,500	11,000
Dublin	1,653	1,900	2,100
Draper	276	300	300
Fairlawn	1,767	2,200	2,700
North Pulaski	1,315	1,500	1,800
City of Radford	11,596	12,500	13,800

SOURCES: U. S. Bureau of Census; Division of State Planning and Community Affairs and New River Valley Planning District Commission.

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE OF NON-WHITE POPULATION, 1940 - 1970

Area	1940	1950	1960	1970
District	6.7	5.4	5.1	4.6
Floyd County	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1
Giles County	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Montgomery County	7.4	5.3	4.6	4.0
Pulaski County	9.1	7.5	6.7	6.2
City of Radford	8.0	7.0	6.7	5.0

SOURCE: Thomas Jefferson Center for Political Economy, University of Virginia, Statistical Abstract of Virginia: 1966, Vol. I, (Charlottesville, Va., 1967), pp. 23-24.

census data for 1971 indicate that 28,130 youths and young adults between the ages of six and nineteen were enrolled in the region's public schools. Consolidation of the two secondary schools in Pulaski County will decrease the number of high schools to nine by 1974. Significant, too, is the presence in the region of two accredited insitutions of higher education: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and Radford College.

Demographically, Region 10 presents a study in contrasts which create extensive challenges in the domain of educational services. These characteristics combine with the a priori Philosophical commitment of the college to reinforce the appropriateness of the college's objectives.

Restatement of the numerous characteristics of the four-county and one-city area is not feasible in this report. However, a review of some conspicuous characteristics seems advisable in an effort to convey part of the human dimensions of the college's program.

Radford displays a population of 11,956 with an educational mean of 12.1 years which is identical to the national mean. Montgomery County's population follows with a mean educational accomplishment among its adults of 11.5. Floyd County, on the other hand, has a population of 9,775 and a mean completion of 7.9 years of education for its adults. Relevant, too, are the dropout data for 1970 compiled by the staff of the New River Valley Planning District Commission. Montgomery County leads the regional localities with a 45.9% dropout rate of students between the eighth grade and graduation. Floyd County ranks next with a rate of 41.7%. Radford's schools exhibit the smallest percentage in the district, 29.7%. Total population, school population, median years of education, and dropout rates are summarized in Tables IV and V.

TABLE IV

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF JURISDICTIONS IN REGION 10

Jurisdiction	Total Population (1970)	School Population Ages (6-19)	Dropout Rates Grades (8-12)	Median Years of Education of Adults	% People Completing 4 years H. S. or more *
Floyd County	9,775	2,444	41.7 %	7.9	25.1
Giles County	16,741	4,322	30.7	10.4	39.3
Montgomery County	47,157	10,352	45.9	11.5	46.9
Pulaski County	29,564	8,824	40.0	9.9	34.8
Radford City	11,596	2,188	29.7	12.1	52.9

* Percentage of people 25 years or older completing four years of high school or more.

TABLE V

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS BETWEEN
8th GRADE AND GRADUATION
1955-59-64-69-70**

	1970	1969	1964	1959	1955
Virginia	35.8	37.5	41.3	49.8	35.3
District	39.4	43.1	45.0	50.0	45.3
Floyd	41.7	35.1	50.2	51.3	48.7
Giles	30.7	35.6	31.4	43.6	44.3
Montgomery	45.9	48.1	45.1	49.0	48.4
Town of Blacksburg	35.3	29.1	35.8	44.0	53.2
Pulaski	40.0	45.8	50.5	52.7	42.6
Town of Pulaski	38.7	43.1	44.4	48.9	39.7
Radford	29.7	38.0	50.9	59.4	36.6

SOURCE: Compiled by New River Valley Planning District Commission staff from Annual Reports, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia (see Table A-XI in Appendix).

* Figures cannot be fully verified because of closing of Negro schools in the mid-1960's.

** Figures for Christiansburg were unverifiable to the point of non-inclusion.

Several characteristics of the general population have been identified by the New River Planning District Commission as worthy of special study. (1) The decline in numbers of the non-white population will continue for the forseeable future. (2) The percent of the population which is urban will remain in the 30-35% bracket through 1990 (Table VI) unless some mergers or major annexations take place. (3) The social needs of the rapidly growing elderly population must be considered by community planners and agencies. (4) Investigations into the causes of the continued out-migration of Floyd and Giles Counties must be conducted.

During the last decade total employment increased more rapidly than the total population, and this trend is expected to continue. Obvious is the fact that the percentage of females in the labor market is increasing rapidly while the percentage of males is decreasing slightly. At the present, white collar occupations are not dominant in the employment spectrum, but they are projected to increase more rapidly than blue collar occupations through 1990. In 1970, manufacturing, dominated by chemical, apparel, and textile industries, comprised approximately 50% of the district's total employment. Table VII depicts the major sectors of industrial employment in 1970.

These data illustrate the limited types of industries in the New River Valley, but diversification is anticipated to improve by 1980.

Employment in institutions of higher education is presently a significant factor and will become more so through 1990, as enrollment nears 30,000 and the academic research community grows. The presence of the

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION

1950 - 1970

Area	1950	1960	1970
District	27,9%	34.0%	34.1%
Floyd County	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Giles County	13.3%	14.6%	0.0%
Montgomery County	21.2%	32.6%	36.6%
Pulaski County	33.2%	38.4%	34.8%
City of Radford	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCE: Thomas Jefferson Center for Political Economy, University of Virginia, Statistical Abstract of Virginia: 1966, Vol. I, (Charlottesville, Va., 1967), pp. 16, 21, 22, 24.

U. S. Census of Population, 1970, First Count

TABLE VII

1970, 1980 and 1990 Employment Estimates

	1970	1980	1990**
Labor Force	47,264	53,555	66,570
Unemployment	1,477	2,060	3,186
Employment	45,787	51,495	63,384
Basic Employment	29,020*	28,595	31,692
Agriculture	1,908*	1,220	800 (-)
Higher Education & Extension [a]	3,886*	7,000	8,000
Travel Trade-Non Local Service [b]	175*	225	281
Manufacturing	22,549*	19,550	22,000
Textiles	2,672*	3,000	3,250
Apparel	2,531*	3,000	3,250
Lumber	182*	150	125
Furniture	1,505*	1,700	2,200
Primary Metals	1,447*	1,700	1,900
Electrical Machinery	1,140*	1,600	2,000
Chemicals	11,349*	6,000	6,000
Other Manufacturing	1,723*	2,400	3,275
Supporting Employment	19,309*	22,900	31,692
Percent of Employment Basic	60.0%*	55.5%	50.0%
Labor Force as a percent of population	41.2%	40.0%	42.0%

SOURCE: Division of State Planning and Community Affairs, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

a) Includes the faculty and staff at Radford College and VPI&SU, excluding student workers, and employment at the Va. Engineering Experiment Station, the Va. Agriculture Experiment Station, and the extension service at VPI.

b) Includes motel and hotel employment in the New River Valley Planning District and employment at Appalachian Power Company's Division office in Pulaski Co., serving beyond the District.

* These figures are for March, 1969.

** Calculated by New River Valley Planning District Commission staff from projections for the U.S. U.S. Office of Business Economy.

higher education institutions in the region accounts for part of the demographic paradox which exists. Both educational and economic data for Radford and Montgomery County are influenced by the fact that most of the faculty and staff members of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and Radford College reside in these political subdivisions.

While some families within the region are affluent as the fact that the average effective buying income per household in Radford is $11,270 indicates, members of many families experience great difficulty in paying the community college tuition fee. Listed below in Table VIII are the percentage of households with incomes less than $3,000 annually and the effective buying income per household.

TABLE VIII

1970 EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD

Jurisdiction	Average Effective Buying Income per Household	% Households with Incomes below $3,000
New River Valley Planning District	$9,910	19.5
Floyd County	6,192	33.8
Giles County	7,371	24.0
Montgomery County	9,541	21.8
Pulaski County	7,989	23.6
Radford City	11,270	14.4

SOURCE: Sales Management, The Marketing Magazine, "1971 Survey of Buying Power," July 10, 1971, D141-146

The Continuing Education Master Plan for New River Community College involves the various community groups. This involvement is shown graphically in (Chart "A"). This chart illustrates the need for determining what services or programs are presently provided, and what services or programs various sectors of the community want the college to provide.

Relating to Chart "A", the important questions of concern are to be answered with respect to all agencies and groups. What is the college presently doing? What should the college be doing? What is the college planning to do in the future?

I. Adult Special Interest Skills. N.R.C.C. presently is operating the special interest programs on the basis that at any time twelve people want a course, a qualified instructor is found and the course is offered. These courses or programs are not directly related to - or offered in the normal scheduling of the college. There are, on the average, 30 such courses offered each quarter.

Records are maintained on all requests for courses in the Office of Continuing Education. The course title and person's name, address and business and home telephone numbers are recorded each time a request is made. Once the list of a particular course reaches a total of six names, work is begun in all aspects toward scheduling of the course. When it is determined feasible to offer the course, announcements of the new course offering are made in all the newspapers in the college region and on local radio stations. Other interested persons are invited and allowed to enroll

in the course.

During each quarter, surveys are made in each special class for the purpose of obtaining information on other courses which might be of interest to the participants. Many courses are established in this manner. Thus, this in-house data is a constant effort toward offering courses of interest to residents of the college region.

An effort should be made in the future to do a broader-based survey, to determine the desires and needs of the adults in the community. One method possibly could require all public school students to take a mail-back questionnaire home to their parents. Another would be to use a newspaper clipping questionnaire, printed in all newspapers in the college region. These represent two types of survey techniques presently being considered for the near future.

II. Local Government . New River Community College has been involved with local government a number of times with various programs. One program, for example, involved holding a series of seminars for local zoning administrators in land use controls; a twelve week course for sewage plant operators also was held to meet the needs of local government.

The Office of Continuing Education at New River Community College is planning to increase its role of assistance and support for local government. The local governments of the area provide financial support for the college each year, as well as other forms of assistance. The college has resources which could be of great assistance in helping local governments meet the problems which they must face. Assistance could be in many forms, such as

seminars for local officials and employees in areas of interest; the college could sponsor programs in conjunction with local governments, such as programs for the elderly or for the young; special training courses could be designed and implemented for local government to meet federal or state requirements; the college could sponsor and implement volunteer programs of various kinds that would assist local government. New River Community College must be a partner of local government in meeting the needs of the citizens of the New River Valley.

III. Chambers of Commerce. All Chambers of Commerce in the region are on the N.R.C.C. Continuing Education mailing list. Each quarter, they each receive a listing of all courses offered at the college. In addition to this mailing, they have copies of our Speakers' Bureau brochure, giving speakers available and topics. These list N.R.C.C. as a cooperating agency for local business and industry in the printed literature.

Future recommendations:

A. Survey all Chambers of Commerce to obtain what services N.R.C.C. could provide.

B. Determine feasibility of a regional Chamber to have representatives of each local Chamber, to provide assistance in promoting regional subjects.

IV. Local Hospitals. Services have been provided for the local hospitals in several ways. These have been special courses in leadership development, offered in the hospitals. Special programs offered on campus for upgrading knowledge and skills for the practicing nurses have been offered

on several occasions.

In May 1973, a survey was conducted of all hospitals in the region to determine training needs of personnel. Results indicated that there was a need to train in-service nurses for C.C.U. and I.C.U. This training was conducted in a special class in cooperation with two community colleges and one senior college. Participants were from community college regions in southwest Virginia.

Future plans are to offer additional special courses for nurses in in-service training. Another program which should be offered in the future would be a special course for secretaries in medical records and insurance forms. These recommendations were the result of the May survey.

V. Local Industry. Continuing Education programs for local industry are offered on demand. Each industry in the region has been contacted and given a list of programs that can be made available to them. An average of 5 programs per year are offered in local industry. In addition to these courses, many industries and businesses pay tuition for employees to take special classes at the college in the evening hours.

Future direction that the college should take is to contact each local industry and supply them with a listing of college courses and services available to them. Continuous efforts should be made in the industrial newsletter from the college to help all industry keep abreast of new program developments at the college.

VI. Recreation. The active recreation program to date has consisted of non-credit recreation course offerings. However, the available

facilities, gymnasium and tennis courts are made available to the public when not in use by the college. There have been several passive recreation programs offered by the college. These courses have consisted of crafts, art exhibits and other programs of this type.

Future plans for recreation programs consist of a broader offering of craft-type courses for adults. Also, regional recreational tournaments and programs for camping, fishing, hunting, gun repair and ammunition loading. These programs presently are being requested.

VII. New Industrial Training. New River Community College, in cooperation with the Special Training Division of the Virginia Department of Community Colleges, provides instruction for new and expanding industries. This program incorporates job analysis, instructor recruiting and/or training, financial support for job instruction and an adaptation for continuous training. Such training aids in more efficient plan production for industry and greater opportunity for advancement of the employee.

Five major new industries have located in the college region in the past two years. In cooperation with the Special Training Division, there have been over 600 new employees who have received some type of training.

VIII. Law Enforcement. In addition to the regular college degree and certificate programs, other law enforcement programs are provided. As a special service, N.R.C.C. is a host sponsor of the Minimum Training Standards School for new law enforcement officers, which is held once each year.

The college in the near future should sponsor short, one-day seminars on current trends in the law enforcement field. Special courses in new

court systems, drugs and law changes as they become effective should be considered.

IX. Aging. New River Community College, to date, has done very little to meet the special needs of the senior citizens of the area. The Office of Continuing Education is committed to more adequately meeting its responsibilities to this segment of our population. A number of possibilities have been suggested: the college could sponsor programs such as RSVP which utilize older citizens for volunteer projects; the college could implement direct service programs for the elderly, such as "meals on wheels", special incentives could be developed to encourage older citizens to attend the college, i.e., permitting older students to attend classes free on a space-available basis; courses could be developed which would deal with the special needs and problems facing the elderly; a center could be created at the college where the elderly could meet and participate in various programs.

X. Alcoholism. Alcoholism is the greatest health, mental health and overall social problem of the New River Valley District. New River Community College plans to join other agencies and groups of the area in an effort to tackle this great disease. Seminars and workshops are planned, involving representatives from business and industry which deal with the problem of alcoholism as it affects employees and the work environment. These sessions will assist employers in designing programs and policies which will take a rational and positive approach toward the disease of alcoholism. Courses could be offered for the general public, explaining the disease process of alcoholism and indicating preventive and treatment methods to be applied. Courses could be developed for various

special groups such as teachers, social workers, ministers, and others in helping them to deal with alcoholism in their clientele.

XI. Fire and Rescue Departments. Specialized programs presently are being provided for the local fire departments and rescue departments. Fire pump schools and other related programs have been sponsored. Emergency medical and first aid programs have been provided for the local rescue agencies.

Future direction of the college would be for the college to become a licensing agency to provide training for the minimum training standards for emergency transportation personnel. The college also will become the training center for the American Red Cross First Aid training.

XII. Area High Schools. Specialized assembly and college tour programs have been provided for the area high schools. Efforts should be made in the future to survey the area high school administrators in order to determine appropriate efforts toward serving the area high schools in a more meaningful manner.

XIII. Civic Clubs. The college Speakers' Bureau primarily was established to provide a variety of speakers and topics for area civic clubs. This effort has been very successful in the past. However, future programs should be provided in leadership and parliamentary procedure for members of civic clubs.

XIV. Social Services. Continuing Education is intended to provide flexible learning and sharing experiences as daily lives and needs rapidly change in our society. N.R.C.C. has worked in cooperation with area Community Action agencies, Welfare Departments and Health Departments,

in providing meeting and activity facilities. A special program now exists which will train community and social service workers for the region. The college should become more involved in helping local agencies in recruiting student volunteers for social service work.

XV. Mental Health Services. New River Community College and the Office of Continuing Education are aware of the special needs that exist in the area of mental health and mental retardation. The college can play an important supportive role in assisting existing mental health and mental retardation agencies. The college could sponsor seminars, workshops and special courses which would deal with various mental health and mental retardation problems. The college could provide support in the state's "de-institutionalization" program in a number of possible ways. These possibilities range from operating volunteer programs that would work with the mentally ill or retarded to training workers who would be employed in community-based mental health facilities.

XVI. Vocational Trades. An effort has been made to provide for the short course vocational trades. These courses have been provided to update and explore modern phases of the trades. Special courses are provided each quarter in the trades of air conditioning, welding, electricity and maintenance fields.

Future needs in the trades are to provide a broader offering. Programs are needed in the areas of plumbing, appliance repair, upholstery,

and masonry. Facilities are a large stumbling block in providing these services. However, future efforts should be made to obtain sites in the community to provide these trade programs.

XVII. Local Planning Agencies. New River Community College sees many opportunities for working with local and regional planning agencies. Courses and workshops could be developed for members of local planning commissions dealing with such things as zoning, subdivision regulations, urban planning, and other topics which would assist them in more effectively carrying out their responsibilities. The college could join in projects of planning for industrial development of the area. Surveys and other data gathering projects could be jointly undertaken by local planning agencies and the community college.

XVIII. Community Action Programs. The Regional CAP Agency comprises the same boundaries as does the college region. Thus, the college has worked closely with this agency. Services have been provided in offering several programs for the employees of this agency. Also, grant proposals have been proposed with assistance from the college, as well as the college being a cooperative agency in some of the grant proposals.

Future direction of the college is that N.R.C.C. will become a competence testing agency for the Head Start teachers in the region.

XIX. Corrections and Rehabilitation Services. N.R.C.C. is presently working in cooperation with the Bureau of Correctional Units in Virginia. This program is set up to provide college courses at one of

the fieldunits in the region, and also, permits inmates to participate as full time students on the campus. Course offerings and counseling services are provided for the inmates in an effort to provide a positive approach toward rehabilitation.

Future goals and directions of the college are to provide programs for the Corrections Officers in the region. This direction should begin as soon as possible, since there are approximately 35 Corrections Officers in the college region.

XX. Other Services. Workshops, art exhibits, seminars, public affairs and cultural events that do not parallel or duplicate events provided elsewhere in the college region are provided on a continuous basis. These services cross many clientele previously cited in other sections of this plan. However, continuing efforts should be made to provide these services to additional clientele within the college region.

XXI. Facilities: Need and Projections. In order to meet some of the defined needs for programs in the region, there is a definite need for additional training space. It is anticipated that a general activities room, consisting of 2,400 square feet could accommodate many of the present needs.

The purpose of the facility (general activities room) is to serve as a multi-instructional facility, which can accommodate more than one program at a time. The basic concept of design will be that of versatility. This approach is necessary in order to have minimum problems in program changes.

Examples of programs that could be housed in this facility include, but are not limited to the following.

1. Welding
2. Heavy and small appliance repair
3. Masonry
4. Carpentry and cabinet making
5. Small engine repair
6. Upholstery
7. Furniture finishing
8. Auto body repair
9. Plumbing
10. Air conditioning and refrigeration
11. Special Industrial Training
12. Industrial exhibits, art and crafts festivals
13. Physical testing lab and metallurgy
14. Light machining
15. Foundry
16. Arts, ceramics and crafts teaching center.
17. Special student activities
18. Radio and television repair.
19. Farm machinery repair
20. Office equipment repair
21. Industrial and domestic sewing programs
22. Community meeting facility
23. Gunsmithing and lock repair
24. Fire fighting school
25. Emergency transportation training center
26. Residential and commercial wiring
27. Hair styling and cosmetology
28. Boat building and repair
29. Community square dancing
30. Slimnastics

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

FEB 15 1974

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

CHART "A"